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swamps; as is *Gordonia Lasianthus*, and *Stuartia Virginica*, which vie with the Magnolias in the gorgeousness of their blooms. *Clethra alnifolia* is everywhere, and loads the air heavily with its perfume. *Callicarpa Americana*, *Itea Virginica*, *Physostegia Virginica*, *Nesæa verticillata*, *Asclepias paupercula*, *Mikania scandens*, and the Carolina Rose, are the most common of the smaller plants. In the water are found *Nymphæa tuberosa*, *Nelumbium luteum*, *Nuphar advena*, *Pontederia*, and *Sagittaria*. *Sorghum Halapense*, *Arundinaria macrosperma*, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, *Zizania aquatica*, and a small variety of *Elymus Virginicus* are the principal grasses. *Scirpus pungens*, *S. lacustris*, *Carex glaucescens*, *Scleria triglomerata*, and *Dichromena leucocephala* and *D. latifolia* are abundant, though my visit was rather too early to get good specimens of any of them.

I kept a sharp look-out for *Dionæa muscipula*, but failed to observe it, though I afterward found it at a point about forty-five miles distant. The insectivorous plants are well represented by *Sarracenia purpurea*, *S. flava* and *Drosera longifolia*.

The mistletoe, *Phoradendron flavescens*, is quite abundant, but appears to have a decided partiality for shade trees along the principal streets of the towns.

This village, in common with most others of this wet district, was suffering from a plethora of shade. The streets are usually lined with wide spreading gums, whose branches often form leafy arches over the street on one side and over the roofs of the low-built houses on the other, shutting out the health-giving sunshine. The roofs become moss-covered, and the bed-rooms are pervaded with dampness. Can any one marvel, then, that ague, rheumatism, and malaria should be the scourge of this section? The trunks of these trees are invariably open, exposing the hollow, blackened interior; their boughs are usually knotted into fantastic, and often weird shapes, and from many abraded swellings ooze drops of amber gum.

GENERAL NOTES.

Poisonous Plants.—1. *Cicuta maculata*, L. Paul was a healthy and strong boy of fifteen years, living at Duck Creek, Brown county, Wisconsin. While making a bridge over a small creek on his father's farm, with his younger brothers, one day about the middle of June, he ate the whole root and the lowest part of the stem, about four inches in length, of a young and large water-hemlock. He tried to induce his brothers to do the same, as it tasted like turnips. They, however, only chewed bits of the root and spit them out. Paul soon felt sick at the stomach, and after drinking some water vomited the whole poisonous meal, as his brother afterward stated. He become worse, lay down on the grass, and his sister was called, who twice gave him a small portion of milk, freshly drawn from pasture cows. But the third time the patient was no longer able to take the tin can used for milk-pan; unconsciousness and lockjaw had set in. He was carried home and died shortly after, although a physician was promptly called. The death occurred within seven hours after eating the plant.

The writer of this went some days afterward to the place and learned the facts as stated here, and identified the deadly poisonous plant as water-hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*, L.).

2. *Pastinaca sativa*, L., one of our most appreciated vegetables, has a bad record as "wild parsnip," growing frequently along ditches, roads, and hedges. In the year 1878, an employe of the Northern Wisconsin Railroad died from eating parsnips, rooted up by himself from a ditch. His wife, who refused the meal, preserved her life, but his two children and the hired girl could only be saved from death by a physician's aid. I was told of this by an acquaintance of the family, and it was also so stated by the newspapers. Two other fatal accidents, near Depere, Brown county, Wisconsin, were reported in the papers about two years ago, by which several persons lost their lives from eating wild parsnips. The matter is important, and serious enough to call especial attention to this plant and its effects.—J. H. SCHUETTE, *Green Bay*, *Wis.*

Galium verum in New York.—If Dr. Gray's mention, in the Manual, of Essex County, Massachusetts, as the only station of *Galium verum*, except its occasional occurrence among ballast plants, be not supplemented by later reports, it may be of some interest that the plant is well established here. Three years ago I found a single tuft on the farm of Mrs. Phœnix Bockée, near "The Separate," in the township of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York. Now, although limited to a single field, a pasture with thin limestone soil, it grows there in great masses of a rod or more in diameter, filling all the surrounding air with its heavy fragrance.—MARTHA BOCKÉE FLINT, *Amenia*, *N. Y.*

Littorella lacustris, L.—A new locality for *Littorella lacustris* is worth recording. Macoun's Catalogue gives three stations, one in Ontario, one in Nova Scotia, and one on Lake Champlain. I find it along the southern shore of Lake Utopia, Saint George, New Brunswick, where it flowers when the water is lowest, about the middle of August.—J. VROOM, *St. Stephen*, *N. B.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. E. L. GREENE has been appointed instructor in botany at the University of California.

A BOTANIC GARDEN has been established at Reikjavik, Iceland, which will undoubtedly introduce many valuable economic plants to the attention of the islanders.